

THE JASPER WEEKLY COURIER.

VOL. 4.

JASPER, INDIANA, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1861.

NO. 14.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, AT JASPER, DUBOIS COUNTY, INDIANA, BY
CLEMENT DOANE.
OFFICE—CORNER OF MACDONALD AND WEST STREETS.

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Notices of appointment of administrators and legal notices of like character to be paid for in advance.

ANNOUNCING CANDIDATES:
For Township offices, each, \$1 00
For County " " 2 00
For District, Circuit, or State, 5 00

W. C. Adams,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
JASPER, IND.
Office—south-west corner of McDonald and West streets. Office hours 9 to 12 M., and from 2 to 6 P. M.

George P. Deweese,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
ROME, IND.

WILL attend the Courts in Perry, Dubois and Crawford counties, and give prompt attention to all business entrusted to him.
JAN. 23, '61.

JOHN BAKER,
A. J. BECKETT,
Vincennes, Ind., Jasper, Ind.
BAKER & BECKETT,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

WILL practice in the Dubois Circuit and Common Pleas Courts. Particular attention paid to collections.
June 20.

J. T. Deweese,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
PETERSBURGH, IND.
WILL give prompt attention to all business entrusted to his care in Pike and adjoining counties.
Nov. 2.

RUDOLPHUS SMITH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
JASPER, INDIANA.

WILL attend promptly to any business entrusted to him in any of the courts of Dubois county. Office at the corner of McDonald and West streets.
mar 12

W. M. DeWolf,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
PETERSBURGH, INDIANA.

WILL attend all terms of the courts in Dubois county.
January 25th 1860

BRUNO HUNTER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
NOTARY PUBLIC, Land and Insurance Agent. Office at the Court House, Jasper, Ind.
43y.

SEBASTIAN KUEBLER,
WAGON, COACH, PLOW AND HARROW MANUFACTURER,
CORNER OF NEWTON & LAWRENCE STREETS, Jasper, Indiana.

WILL respectfully inform the public that he is now prepared to do all kinds of work in his line, in the best style. Purchasers will do well to call and examine his stock and work, as he is satisfied he can please them.
Blacksmithing and repairing of all kinds attended to promptly.
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R. BECK,
BOOT & SHOE STORE,
EAST SIDE OF PUBLIC SQUARE, JASPER.
WILL respectfully inform the public that they have a large and splendid assortment of Boots and Shoes on hand, which they will sell as cheap as can be done anywhere, and will warrant all their work.
Give us a trial.
ROMUALD BECK.

Notice
It is hereby given that the contract for building a School House will be let to the lowest bidder, at the Court House in the town of Jasper, on Saturday the 14th day of September, A. D. 1861. Said school house is to be built on the land of William Adams, in Bainbridge township, Dubois Co., Plans and specifications may be seen at the Auditor's office, in the town of Jasper, from the 1st day of September until the day of sale.
KASPER JOHN, Trustee.
aug. 21, 1861.-4v

Democratic Union Mass Meeting.

Pursuant to previous notice the Democracy of the counties of Posey, Vanderburgh and Gibson, assembled in Mass Convention, at Cynthiana, Posey county, on Thursday, Sept. 5th, 1861.

The meeting was organized by calling Magnus T. Carahan to the Chair; S. M. Holcomb and George Finch, were appointed Vice Presidents; and C. R. Rudd, of Vanderburgh, and Will. H. Evans, of Gibson, as Secretaries.

The meeting being opened by a short and pertinent speech by the Chairman, Mr. C. B. Davidson was called upon, who addressed the meeting at some length.

On motion, a committee of two from each county, were appointed to draft resolutions expressing the sentiments of the meeting, when the following named gentlemen were appointed. Messrs. M. T. Carahan, and Samuel Baltan, of Posey; C. R. Rudd, and Ch. Harrington of Vanderburgh; and S. M. Holcomb and S. M. Barton, of Gibson.

On motion the meeting adjourned till 2 1/2 o'clock.

2 1/2 o'clock P. M.
Met pursuant to adjournment. The Committee on resolutions not being ready to report Mr. Snider of Warrick addressed the meeting.

The Committee on Resolutions presented the following, which were read and adopted unanimously.

Resolved, That we are, as we always have been, unalterably attached to the Constitution by which the Union of the States was formed and established, and desire its preservation; and believe that a faithful observance of its principles can alone secure the existence of the Union, and the permanent happiness of the people.

Resolved, That the civil war by which our country is now distracted, and which threatens the destruction of all which we as American citizens, have been so justly proud, is the natural offspring of misguided sectionalism, engendered by fanatical agitators, North as well as South; and we feel it now, more than ever, to be the duty of the Democracy to adhere to those great conservative principles, by which our beloved country was so long led in the paths of prosperity, glory and honor; and to condemn in the most unqualified terms those destructive dogmas of fanaticism and sectionalism whose unholy influence have brought upon us the fearful woes we now so deeply deplore.

Resolved, That the war in which our country is now engaged should not be waged for the purpose of subjugation, or of overthrowing, or interfering with the rights, or institutions, of any of the States; but to maintain and defend the supremacy of the Constitution and the Laws, and to preserve the Union, with all the dignity, equality and rights of the several States unpaired, and that as soon as these objects are accomplished the war ought to cease.

Resolved, That while we regret that our country is now involved in an unnatural civil war, and are of opinion that a different, and more conciliatory course of policy in the past, by the party in power, might have prevented the horrors of civil war, yet they are the Constitutional heads of the Government and in their hands (for the time being,) is entrusted the National safety and honor. We therefore, in connection with our Democratic brethren elsewhere, pledge ourselves to rally around and defend the honor of our National banner from external and internal foes, and to support the Government in the vigorous prosecution of the war now upon us to a speedy and successful termination, while at the same time, we denounce the political dogmas of the party in power, and we, as a party, will preserve and maintain our organization intact, believing as we do, that the Democratic party is the only National party in our once happy and glorious Union.

Resolved, That we repudiate the unjust, malicious and false charges so generally made against the Democracy, by the members and Press of the party in power, of being disloyal to the Government; and can only find an apology for some of those who are in the habit of making the charges from the fact that they do it to withdraw public attention from their own past lives and acts of disloyalty.

S. M. Holcomb being called upon addressed the meeting in an able and eloquent manner.

The following resolution, presented by Will. H. Evans, of Gibson, was read, seconded, and adopted unanimously.

Resolved, That while we are opposed to the prosecution of the war for the purpose of liberating the slaves; we are opposed to peace upon the basis of separation.

Previous to adjournment the meeting passed the following.

Resolved, That all the Democratic papers of this Congressional District, and the State Sentinel, be requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting.

On motion the meeting adjourned sine die.

M. T. CARAHAN, Chairman.

C. R. RUDD,

WILL. H. EVANS, Secretaries.

DECISIVE BATTLES OF THE WORLD.—The decisive battles of the world, of which to use Hallam's words, a contrary result would have essentially varied the drama of the world in all its subsequent scenes, are numbered as fifteen by Professor Cressy, who fills the chair of ancient and modern history in the University of London. They are the grand subject of two volumes by him, lately from Bentley's press, and are:—

1. The battle of Marathon, fought 490 B. C., in which the Greeks, under Themistocles, defeated the Persians under Darius, thereby turning back the tide of Asiatic invasion, which else would have swept over Europe.

2. The battle of Syracuse, 416 B. C., in which the Athenian power was broken and the west of Europe saved from Greek domination.

3. The battle of Arbella, 331 B. C., in which Alexander by a defeat of Darius, established his power in Asia, and by the introduction of European civilization, produced an effect which may yet be traced there.

4. The battle of Metaurus, fought 208 B. C., the Romans under Consul Nero defeating the Carthaginians, under Asdrubal, and by which the supremacy of the great republic was established.

5. The victory of Armenia, A. D. 8, over the Roman legions under Vespasian, which secured Gaul from Roman domination.

6. The battle of Châlons, A. D. 451, in which Aetius defeated Attila the Hun, the self-styled "Scourge of God," and saved Europe from entire devastation.

7. The battle of Tours, A. D. 732, in which Charles Martel, by the defeat of the Saracens, averted the Mohammedan yoke from Europe.

8. The battle of Hastings, A. D., 1066, in which William of Normandy was victorious over the Anglo-Saxon Harold, and the result of which was the formation of the Anglo-Norman nation which is now dominant in the world.

9. The battle of Orleans, A. D., 1429, in which the English were defeated and the independent existence of France secured.

10. The defeat of the Spanish armada, A. D. 1588, which crushed the hopes of popery in England.

11. The battle of Blenheim, A. D., 1704, in which Marlboro, by defeat of Tallard, broke the power and crushed the ambitious scheme of Louis XIV.

12. The defeat of Charles XII, by Peter the Great at Pultowa, A. D., 1709, which secured the stability of the Moscovite empire.

13. The battle of Saratoga, A. D., 1777, in which Gen. Gates defeated Burgoyne, and which decided the contest in favor of the American revolutionists by making France their ally, and other European powers friendly to them.

14. The battle of Valmy, A. D., 1792, in which the continental allies, under the Duke of Brunswick, were defeated by the French under Dumouriez, without which the French revolution would have been stayed.

15. The battle of Waterloo, 1815, in which the Duke of Wellington hopelessly defeated Napoleon, and saved Europe from his grasping ambition.

Wheat was selling at New Albany and Louisville, on the 5th, at 65 to 70c; flour \$3 50 to 4 00. At Cincinnati, on the 5th, wheat, 70 to 72c. for red, and 80 to 83c. for white; flour \$3 50 to 4 00.

The Louisville Courier has been, by order of the Government at Washington, prohibited from circulation south of Bowlinggreen, Ky.

Reduction in Foreign Postage.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, September 12.

In future the single rate of postage on prepaid letters posted in the United States and addressed to Prussia, Austria, Bavaria, Saxony, Wurtemberg, Mecklenburg, Stralitz, Oldenburg, Luxemburg, Brunswick, Lubec, Hamburg or Bremen, forwarded in the Prussian closed mail, will be reduced to twenty five cents. All unpaid letters, to whatever part of Germany they may be addressed, and all prepaid letters addressed to any other German State than those already mentioned, will continue to be charged at the existing rate of thirty cents.

St. Louis, Thursday, September 12.

Provost Marshal Mc Kinstry will issue the following proclamation to-morrow;

"The Major General commanding the Western Department, having satisfactory evidence that Thomas L. Snead, of the city and county of St. Louis, and State of Missouri, has been taking active part with the enemies of the United States in the present insurrectionary movement against the Government, and the Military Commission now in session at the arsenal, in this city, having reported the facts to these Headquarters as the result of its deliberations, the Major General commanding has executed and ordered to be published the following deeds of manumission:

(Here follow two deeds, declaring by authority of the law and power invested in the Commanding General, Frank Lewis and Hiram Reed, heretofore held to service or labor by said Thomas L. Snead, to be free, and forever discharged from the bonds of servitude, giving them full right and authority to have, use and control their own labor or service as to them may seem proper, without any accountability whatever to said Thomas L. Snead, or any one to claim by, through, or under him.)

Hon. Schuyler Colfax, in his paper, the South Bend Register, explains the recent alterations of the law in relation to the pay of volunteers. The Congress bungled matters so that it is difficult to tell what it really did do, but as Mr. Colfax was a member, and a prominent one, of congress we suppose his statements of what congress really did may be relied on. He says:

"This raises the pay of volunteers and regulars from \$11 to \$13 per month. There is, in addition, an allowance for clothing of \$3 50 per month, or \$42 per year, which, if not expended, is paid in cash to the soldier; and, at the end of the war, \$100 in cash. No bounty land law has yet passed, but it is quite certain that one will be passed for the soldiers for the war, securing to each one of them a home.

"No law passed giving a bounty of \$30 to the three month's soldiers who re-enlist for the war. At one time it was favorably voted on in the House, but was not concurred in by the Senate, and the joint committee of conference, which settled the disagreeing votes of the two Houses, dropped it, on the ground that it would make an invidious distinction in the enlistment for the regiments for the war.

"Another law passed, requiring all enlistments for the Regular Army, from July 4, 1861, to December 31, 1862, to be for three years instead of five, and regulars to receive the same pay and bounty as volunteers. After January 1, 1863, enlistments of regulars are to be for five years as heretofore."

A correspondent of the Sandusky (O.) Register, writing from Cheat Mountain Gap, Virginia, says:

"The country all about is infested by Mountaineer Guerrillas, and our scouts have daily skirmishes with them. They fight the regular old fashioned Indian style; and we have to fight them in the same way. I have been out once since arriving here. Our party killed two and captured four—who were immediately shot on being brought into camp. Our Colonel has given positive orders to bring no more prisoners into camp alive."

The confederate army has possession of the richest lead mine in Missouri. It is situated in Newton county, within twenty-five miles of the southwestern border of the State. Last year it yielded six millions of pounds of lead, which is of excellent quality. The supply is inexhaustible.

Battle in Western Virginia.

A battle took place between the forces of Gen. Rosencrans and those of Gen. Floyd, near Summersville, in Western Virginia, on last Tuesday week. Floyd, with five thousand men, was strongly entrenched on the West side of Gauley river.

The attack was made by Rosencrans, who sent forward the Tenth, Twelfth and Thirteenth Ohio regiments successively, supported by two batteries of artillery. The battle raged until the approach of night compelled a recall of the federal troops. During the night Floyd made a hasty retreat, carrying off his killed and wounded men and destroying the bridge across the river. The depth of the stream and the exhaustion of our troops made it impossible to give pursuit. Floyd left behind his camp equipage, wagons, horses and a large quantity of ammunition. The loss on our side was fifteen killed and seventy wounded. The rebel loss is unknown. Our troops were exclusively from Ohio, and displayed great coolness and gallantry throughout.

THE FORCES AT CHEAT MOUNTAIN.

Owing to the recent skirmishing at Cheat Mountain it will not be uninteresting for our readers to know the number of our forces and their locality on that mountain. At Beverly are the First Virginia Regiment and Sixth Ohio; at Huttonsville, the next station south of east from Beverly, are the Thirteenth and Seventeenth Indiana Regiments; at Elkwater, on the road leading toward Huttonsville, are fortified the Third Ohio and Fifteenth Indiana; and eighteen miles from Elkwater are 6,000 rebel troops, under Colonel Loehring. On the other road from Huttonsville, leading toward Monterey and Staunton over Cheat Mountain, and on its top, are fortified the Fourteenth Indiana, Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth Ohio and Loomis' Battery of Flying Artillery. Fifteen miles from this fortification, is General Leo with 9,000 men. Two regiments from Ohio and three from Indiana are to be moved to General Reynold's assistance.

The new census, just completed, gives the following as the population of the cities of Indiana:

| | |
|-------------------------|--------|
| Indianapolis, | 18,612 |
| New Albany, | 12,647 |
| Evansville, | 11,586 |
| Fort Wayne, | 10,388 |
| Lafayette, | 7,426 |
| Terre Haute, | 8,591 |
| Madison, | 8,138 |
| Richmond, | 6,693 |
| Laporte, | 5,028 |

The privateer Sumter has gone ashore on the Island of Trinidad, and is a perfect wreck. This is good news to American commerce, upon which she has preyed for some time. The Jeff. Davis privateer having been previously wrecked, the rebels have now no vessels out that we know of.

The census of Charleston, S. C., just completed, shows a population of 48,160, of which 21,200 are negroes.

The Republicans are mean enough to indiscriminately denounce all who favor peace and compromise as "traitors." Is there a man in the country, with the instincts of a patriot or a Christian who does not desire that the war should be brought to an honorable conclusion? This is as far as any Democrat has gone in his advocacy of peace. Will the Republicans call such men traitors, secessionists, &c? If so, they are base falsifiers, and are actuated in their course by the meanest party bigotry and fanaticism.—Vin. Sun.